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tion there might be an excitation of end-organs not directly stimulated, and these would be precisely the end-organs which would have been directly stimulated if the movement had continued farther. The author lays rather more stress on the latter hypothesis, of irradiation, than on the former. The theoretical discussion is clear and interesting, and brings to mention a considerable literature. E. B. HOLT.

HARVARD UNIVERSITY.

Vergleichende Bestimmungen der Peripheriewerte des trichromatischen und des deuteranopischen Auges. ROSWELL PARKER ANGIER. *Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane,* Bd. 37, 1904. S. 401–413.

Visual stimuli of a given intensity appear colorless on the periphery of the retina, but they appear of different intensities. The different intensities in which the colors of the spectrum are so seen have been called by von Kries '*Peripheriewerte.*' These values are not the same as the series of gray-values in which a dim spectrum is seen by the (periphery of the) dark-adapted eye. Values of this latter series are called '*Dämmerungswerte.*'

Now for the normal eye the periphery-values are not the same as the twilight-values. The twilight-values are, however, virtually the same for both normal and all the kinds of color-blind eyes. But von Kries has demonstrated that the periphery-values are different for the normal and the protanopic (red-blind) eyes, and the present paper takes up this same point, hitherto uninvestigated, with regard to the normal and the deuteranopic (green-blind) eyes. The periphery-values were found by producing a spot of spectral light on a moderately illuminated gray field. Spot and field were then observed peripherally and the luminosity of the colored spot varied until the gray sensation that it gave appeared equally intense with that of the field. For purposes of comparison careful determinations were made of the periphery-values on three normal subjects as well as on a deuteranopic subject (Professor Nagel). The resulting tables and curves show that for the deuteranope the brightest point of the spectrum (seen peripherally) lies at wave-length 601, while for the normal eye it lies at 581; and these figures compare interestingly with von Kries's determinations for the protanopic eye, where the greatest periphery-value was found to be at wave-length 557. The periphery-values for the deuteranopic eye in question were found to be approximately the same as the distribution of brightnesses in the spectrum as seen (in colors) by the fovea. E. B. HOLT.

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Beobachtungen an einem Fall von totaler Farbenblindheit des Netzhautzentrums in einem und von Violetblindheit des anderen Auges. DR. HANS PIPER. *Zeitschrift für Psychologie und Physiologie der Sinnesorgane,* Bd. 38, 1905, S. 155.

This paper is of special interest because the subject investigated possessed two kinds of color-blindness, along with fairly correct color vision